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The Size of Ninety-Five Thousand Cowries

BY

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DURING OUR INVESTIGATIONS in the taxonomy and phylogeny of cowries we have measured, in these last forty years, the length of all available cowrie shells in tenths of millimeters; if we add a few reliable measurements published in papers or communicated to us by letters from various conchologists, the total of measured adult specimens of Recent Cypraeidae amounts to 94923.

The random distribution of a series of specimens usually is characterized by the arithmetic mean and the standard deviation (usually indicated by the Greek letter sigma); if we designate the total number of specimens by n , the value of the variants (i.e. length of shell) by V , the difference between the mean and the variants by D , and the frequency of each variant by f , the formula for the arithmetic mean $M = (\Sigma V \cdot f) : n$ and that of the standard deviation $\sigma = \pm \sqrt{(\Sigma D^2 \cdot f) : (n - 1)}$; the sign Σ indicates the sum of the subsequent products.

In symmetrical normal histograms the interval between the two sigma classes ($M \pm \sigma$) comprises 68.27%, i.e. practically $\frac{2}{3}$ of the specimens; usually no specimens are to be expected beyond the limits $M \pm 3\sigma$, as this interval theoretically includes 99.73%. The actual size of recorded extreme specimens, i.e. of minima and maxima, is rather accidental; knowing them is interesting for collectors who believe that they possess the smallest or the largest known specimen, but it is of no use in calculating the usual length of shells. The coefficient of variation expresses the variability in per cent of the average size, i.e. by the formula $v = 100 \sigma : M$; it allows a comparison of the variability of samples the means of which differ much from each other.

These usual scientific methods can be simplified as follows:

1. We replace the arithmetic mean by the median (*Med*)



Figure 1



Figure 2

Figure 1: *Haliotis pourtalesii* DALL from Yucatan. Dorsal View.

Figure 2: Ventral View of Shell.



i.e. the class in which the central specimen is to be found if we arrange the specimens according to their length. The median is preferable to the mean value especially in skewed distributions (which are frequent in animal sizes) as it excludes the influence of some few extreme specimens known accidentally; the median is situated between the mean class and the summit (mode) of a skewed histogram.

2. We replace the standard deviation (the exact calculation of which is rather tiresome) by the *limits of the usual variation*, i.e. the range of two thirds of the specimens approaching the median. These limits, designated as s_1 and s_2 , practically coincide with the limits of the standard deviation, as they include 66.67% instead of 68.27% of specimens. They can be calculated easily by cutting off $\frac{1}{6}$ of specimens at each end of the histogram. A further advantage of this method consists in the fact that in skewed histograms the difference between the median and the two limits of usual variation need not be identical, while the official sigma-method treats all distributions as symmetrical. In every case these limits of usual variation should be preferred to the limits of 90% published by SCHILDER, 1961, and DONOHUE, 1965.

3. The expected extreme limits called e_1 and e_2 coincide with the treble usual variation, i.e. they constitute the classes $Med - 3(Med - s_1)$ and $Med + 3(s_2 - Med)$; the recorded minima and maxima often exceed these theoretical extreme limits, but they often do not attain them, especially if the number of examined specimens is too small. In some cases (e.g. *Zoila friendi*, *Erosaria tomlinii*, *Cibraria gaskoini*, etc.) the theoretical figures of e_1 and e_2 are quite nonsensical; they point to the fact that such species comprise units of small and of large specimens more frequently than intermediate units, so that the histogram does not represent the usual random distribution and the calculated standard deviation becomes too large.

4. The coefficient of variation is calculated in an analogous way to the official method: the half difference

between the limits of usual variation is divided by the median ($v = \frac{s_2 - s_1}{2} : Med = (s_2 - s_1) : 2 Med$).

The results of these simplified methods generally agree with those calculated in the usual way. This fact may be illustrated by the results obtained in 2349 *Erosaria erosa*:

1. arithmetic mean	30.4	\pm	0.10 mm
median	30		mm
2. standard deviation	5.5		mm
therefore $M \pm \sigma$	24.9	35.9	mm
usual variation s_1, s_2	25,	35	mm
3. extremes $M \pm 3\sigma$	14,	47	mm
extremes e_1, e_2	15,	45	mm
4. coefficient of variation, exact	18		
simplified	17		

The following list contains the cowrie species and prospecies according to the zoogeographical paper published in The Veliger 7 (3): 176 - 183 (SCHILDER, 1965); some few well recognizable minor taxa have been added so that the total amounts to 195 taxa.

The eight columns indicate:

- n = the number of examined specimens
- mi = the recorded minimum length
- e_1 = the expected extreme lower limit
- s_1 = the lower limit of usual variation
- Med = the median length
- s_2 = the upper limit of the usual variation
- e_2 = the expected extreme upper limit
- ma = the recorded maximum length
- v = the calculated coefficient of variation

Note: In some species the values of mi and ma differ from those published by SCHILDER & SCHILDER, 1964, as we have received recently many letters containing data about still smaller or larger specimens. The figures indicating e_1 and e_2 have been placed in parentheses, if they exceed the recorded mi and ma respectively; in some cases such figures of e_1 should be rejected (see above). The figures indicating s_1 , Med , and s_2 have been put in square brackets in the cases where we have calculated the mean and the standard deviation instead of using our simplified methods, because the number of known specimens is too small.

Table 1

name	<i>n</i>	<i>mi</i>	<i>e₁</i>	<i>s₁</i>	<i>Med</i>	<i>s₂</i>	<i>e₂</i>	<i>ma</i>	<i>v</i>
<i>Bernaya</i>									
<i>teulieri</i> (CAZENAVETTE, 1846)	36	41	(36)	44	48	52	(60)	56	8
<i>fultoni</i> (SOWERBY, 1903)	9	52	(47)	55	59	62	(68)	62	6
<i>catei</i> SCHILDER, 1963	1	-	-	-	76	-	-	-	-
<i>Zoila</i>									
<i>decipiens</i> (SMITH, 1880)	53	46	(41)	49	53	57	65	70	8
<i>venusta</i> (SOWERBY, 1846)	35	52	(32)	58	71	78	(92)	82	14
<i>thersites</i> (GASKOIN, 1849)	58	64	(59)	69	74	77	83	92	5
<i>friendi</i> (GRAY, 1831)	73	42	(17)	53	71	86	(116)	99	23
<i>marginata</i> (GASKOIN, 1849)	5	48	(27)	[45]	[54]	[63]	(81)	71	17
<i>rosselli</i> (COTTON, 1948)	4	47	(37)	[45]	[49]	[55]	(67)	58	10
<i>Siphocypraea</i>									
<i>mus</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758)	120	30	(28)	36	40	46	58	66	12
<i>Trona</i>									
<i>stercoraria</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758)	309	30	(13)	41	55	69	97	97	26
<i>Macrocypraea</i>									
<i>zebra</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758)	198	32	(10)	52	73	91	(127)	124	27
<i>cervus</i> (LINNAEUS, 1771)	61	48	(26)	78	104	122	(158)	157	21
— <i>cervinetta</i> (KIENER, 1843)	146	37	(25)	51	64	79	(109)	100	22
<i>Mauritia</i>									
<i>valentia</i> (PERRY, 1811)	6	80	(68)	84	92	100	(116)	103	9
<i>mappa</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758)	337	40	(32)	58	71	79	95	97	15
<i>eglantina</i> (DUCLOS, 1833)	1171	35	(33)	45	51	58	72	78	13
<i>histrio</i> (GMELIN, 1791)	376	33	42	50	54	63	(81)	79	12
<i>grayana</i> SCHILDER, 1930	306	17	18	36	45	61	(93)	81	28
<i>arabica</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758)	2601	25	(23)	37	44	56	(80)	79	21
— <i>immanis</i> SCHILDER & SCHILDER, 1939	221	35	50	66	74	81	(95)	94	10
<i>maculifera</i> SCHILDER, 1932	500	33	(23)	47	59	70	(92)	88	19
<i>depressa</i> (GRAY, 1824)	281	23	(18)	30	36	40	48	49	14
<i>mauritiana</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758)	945	43	(30)	62	78	90	114	130	18
<i>scurra</i> (GMELIN, 1791)	76	27	(24)	32	36	44	(60)	51	17
— <i>indica</i> (GMELIN, 1791)	515	23	(14)	30	38	45	(59)	57	20
<i>Talparia</i>									
<i>talpa</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758)	630	26	32	52	62	74	98	103	18
<i>exusta</i> (SOWERBY, 1832)	36	54	(45)	61	69	76	90	91	11
<i>Cypraea</i>									
<i>tigris</i> LINNAEUS, 1758	1486	44	(39)	67	81	103	145	147	22
<i>pantherina</i> SOLANDER, 1786	621	45	(40)	56	64	74	94	118	14
<i>Lyncina</i>									
<i>aurantium</i> (GMELIN, 1791)	303	75	78	90	96	101	111	120	6
<i>broderipi</i> (SOWERBY, 1832)	6	67	(48)	[68]	[78]	[88]	(108)	92	13
<i>nivosa</i> (BRODERIP, 1827)	22	37	(21)	41	51	60	(78)	66	19
<i>leucodon</i> (BRODERIP, 1828)	2	78	-	-	[81]	-	-	83	-
<i>argus</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758)	261	47	(37)	59	70	83	(109)	105	17
<i>lynx</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758)	2865	18	20	30	35	41	53	85	16
<i>vitellus</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758)	1045	20	20	36	44	54	74	100	20
<i>camelopardalis</i> (PERRY, 1811)	79	35	(30)	46	54	64	(84)	81	17

name	<i>n</i>	<i>mi</i>	<i>e₁</i>	<i>s₁</i>	<i>Med</i>	<i>s₂</i>	<i>e₂</i>	<i>ma</i>	<i>v</i>
<i>Lyncina</i> (continued)									
<i>reevei</i> (SOWERBY, 1832)	53	26	(19)	29	34	39	(49)	45	15
<i>ventriculus</i> (LAMARCK, 1810)	121	32	(25)	41	49	57	73	75	16
<i>schilderorum</i> (IREDALE, 1939)	138	22	(21)	27	30	34	42	45	12
— <i>kuroharai</i> (KURODA & HABE, 1961)	4	41	(35)	[41]	[44]	[47]	(53)	49	7
<i>sulcidentata</i> (GRAY, 1824)	127	25	(18)	32	39	48	66	68	21
<i>carneola</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758)	3432	17	(16)	24	28	34	46	80	18
— <i>titan</i> SCHILDER & SCHILDER, 1962	156	36	(31)	43	49	56	(70)	69	13
— <i>leviathan</i> (SCHILDER & SCHILDER, 1937)	57	44	45	63	72	86	(104)	94	16
<i>Chelycypraea</i>									
<i>testudinaria</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758)	172	74	(55)	87	103	123	(143)	140	17
<i>Luria</i>									
<i>tessellata</i> (SWAINSON, 1822)	98	17	(15)	23	27	32	40	45	17
<i>pulchra</i> (GRAY, 1828)	86	21	23	35	41	50	68	76	18
<i>isabella</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758)	3887	7	10	20	25	29	37	50	18
— <i>mexicana</i> (STEARNS, 1893)	166	25	(18)	30	36	40	(48)	47	14
<i>cinerea</i> (GMELIN, 1791)	601	15	(13)	21	25	30	40	42	18
<i>lurida</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758)	582	14	(10)	24	33	44	66	66	30
<i>Pustularia</i>									
<i>mariae</i> SCHILDER, 1927	102	9	(7)	11	13	16	(22)	19	19
<i>globulus</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758)	371	9	(6)	12	15	19	(27)	24	24
<i>margarita</i> (DILLWYN, 1817)	352	8	(6)	10	12	14	18	23	17
<i>cicercula</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758)	367	10	10	14	16	19	(25)	23	16
<i>olawaluensis</i> BURGESS, 1966	6	12	(10)	12	13	14	(16)	14	8
<i>bistrinotata</i> SCHILDER & SCHILDER, 1937	496	10	(9)	13	15	18	(24)	23	17
<i>childreni</i> (GRAY, 1825)	173	12	(8)	14	17	21	29	30	21
<i>Propustularia</i>									
<i>surinamensis</i> (PERRY, 1811)	33	24	(22)	28	31	35	43	48	11
<i>Monetaria</i>									
<i>annulus</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758)	10327	7	10	16	19	22	28	34	16
— <i>obvelata</i> (LAMARCK, 1810)	756	10	10	14	16	21	(31)	30	22
<i>moneta</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758)	5215	10	(8)	16	20	25	(45)	44	22
<i>Naria</i>									
<i>irrorata</i> (GRAY, 1828)	276	8	8	10	11	13	17	17	14
<i>Erosaria</i>									
<i>dillwyni</i> (SCHILDER, 1922)	62	10	(9)	11	12	13	15	15	8
<i>becki</i> (GASKOIN, 1836)	66	7	(4)	8	10	11	13	13	15
<i>macandrewi</i> (SOWERBY, 1870)	43	9	(8)	12	14	17	23	24	18
<i>labrolineata</i> (GASKOIN, 1849)	1053	8	(5)	11	14	17	23	31	22
<i>cernica</i> (SOWERBY, 1870)	48	16	(13)	19	22	25	(31)	28	14
— <i>tomlini</i> SCHILDER, 1930	62	10	(0)	12	18	24	(36)	29	33
— <i>ogasawarensis</i> SCHILDER, 1944	34	13	(10)	18	22	31	(49)	37	30
<i>citrina</i> (GRAY, 1825)	55	16	(15)	19	21	25	33	33	14
<i>gangranosa</i> (DILLWYN, 1817)	1259	9	9	15	18	21	27	27	17
<i>boivini</i> (KIENER, 1843)	1379	14	(13)	19	22	25	31	35	14
— <i>ostergaardi</i> (DALL, 1921)	16	10	(7)	15	19	21	(25)	22	16
<i>helvola</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758)	2993	8	11	17	20	23	29	35	15
<i>caputserpentis</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758)	3476	15	17	25	29	32	38	43	12
<i>caputdraconis</i> (MELVILL, 1888)	141	17	17	25	29	33	41	46	14

name	<i>n</i>	<i>mi</i>	<i>e₁</i>	<i>s₁</i>	<i>Med</i>	<i>s₂</i>	<i>e₂</i>	<i>ma</i>	<i>v</i>
<i>Erosaria</i> (continued)									
<i>albuginosa</i> (GRAY, 1825)	140	12	(11)	19	23	27	(35)	32	17
<i>spurca</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758)	598	13	13	21	25	29	37	40	16
— <i>acicularis</i> (GMELIN, 1791)	305	11	(8)	16	20	23	29	30	18
<i>poraria</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758)	659	10	10	14	16	18	22	27	13
<i>erosa</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758)	3249	16	(15)	25	30	35	45	71	17
— <i>nebrites</i> (MELVILL, 1888)	278	15	(11)	21	26	31	41	41	19
<i>ocellata</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758)	359	14	(9)	19	24	29	(39)	36	21
<i>marginalis</i> (DILLWYN, 1827)	145	16	(15)	23	27	31	(39)	38	15
<i>miliaris</i> (GMELIN, 1791)	538	19	(11)	25	32	37	47	56	19
— <i>eburnea</i> (BARNES, 1824)	155	23	23	33	38	44	56	56	14
— <i>lamarcki</i> (GRAY, 1825)	508	21	21	29	33	38	48	51	14
— — <i>redimita</i> (MELVILL, 1888)	170	18	21	27	30	35	(45)	42	20
<i>turdus</i> (LAMARCK, 1810)	900	15	(12)	24	30	39	57	57	25
<i>guttata</i> (GMELIN, 1791)	18	51	(35)	53	62	66	(74)	68	10
<i>Staphylaea</i>									
<i>staphylaea</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758)	1102	7	(3)	11	15	19	27	28	27
<i>limacina</i> (LAMARCK, 1810)	374	12	(9)	19	24	28	36	37	19
<i>semiplota</i> (MIGHELS, 1845)	226	8	(5)	11	14	19	29	31	29
<i>Nuclearia</i>									
<i>nucleus</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758)	1084	11	(8)	16	20	23	29	35	18
— <i>granulata</i> (PEASE, 1862)	136	17	(12)	22	27	31	(39)	38	17
<i>Schilderia</i>									
<i>achatidea</i> (SOWERBY, 1837)	118	22	(15)	27	33	37	41	42	15
<i>langfordi</i> (KURODA, 1938)	10	50	(39)	[49]	[54]	[59]	(69)	65	9
<i>hirasei</i> (ROBERTS, 1913)	9	40	(38)	[46]	[50]	[54]	(62)	58	8
<i>teramachii</i> (KURODA, 1938)	6	58	(46)	[60]	[67]	[74]	(88)	78	10
<i>Zonaria</i>									
<i>zonaria</i> (GMELIN, 1791)	163	18	(16)	24	28	34	(46)	43	18
<i>picta</i> (GRAY, 1824)	191	19	(18)	24	27	31	(39)	38	13
<i>sanguinolenta</i> (GMELIN, 1791)	36	15	15	19	21	25	(33)	28	14
<i>pyrum</i> (GMELIN, 1791)	287	22	(19)	29	34	39	49	52	15
— <i>petitiana</i> (CROSSE, 1872)	33	17	(10)	20	25	35	(55)	40	30
<i>annulatae</i> (DALL, 1909)	112	22	(17)	29	35	43	(59)	50	20
— <i>aequinoctialis</i> SCHILDER, 1933	13	36	(34)	38	40	45	(55)	51	9
<i>spadicea</i> (SWAINSON, 1823)	120	30	(26)	38	44	50	62	67	14
<i>robertsi</i> (HIDALGO, 1906)	117	13	15	21	24	28	(36)	32	15
<i>nigropunctata</i> (GRAY, 1828)	224	17	(14)	22	26	32	(44)	39	19
<i>arabicula</i> (LAMARCK, 1810)	119	16	(11)	21	26	30	(38)	35	17
<i>Cypraeovula</i>									
<i>fuscorubra</i> (SHAW, 1909)	33	25	25	33	37	42	(52)	50	12
<i>fuscodentata</i> (GRAY, 1825)	241	23	(22)	28	31	34	40	43	10
<i>algoensis</i> (GRAY, 1825)	46	16	(11)	19	23	26	(32)	30	15
<i>edentula</i> (GRAY, 1825)	410	17	(15)	21	24	26	30	34	15
<i>amphithales</i> (MELVILL, 1888)	5	26	(22)	26	28	30	(34)	30	7
<i>capensis</i> (GRAY, 1828)	326	20	25	29	31	33	37	38	6
<i>Umbilia</i>									
<i>armeniaca</i> (VERCO, 1912)	5	76	(59)	[77]	[86]	[95]	(113)	99	10
— <i>hesitata</i> (IREDALE, 1916)	134	54	(42)	75	91	100	118	121	14

name	<i>n</i>	<i>mi</i>	<i>e</i> ₁	<i>s</i> ₁	<i>Med</i>	<i>s</i> ₂	<i>e</i> ₂	<i>ma</i>	<i>v</i>
<i>Notocypraea</i>									
<i>pulicaria</i> (REEVE, 1846)	81	13	15	16	17	19	(23)	22	9
<i>bicolor</i> (GASKOIN, 1849)	105	15	15	19	21	24	(30)	27	12
— <i>occidentalis</i> IREDALE, 1935	128	15	(13)	17	19	21	25	27	11
<i>piperita</i> (GRAY, 1825)	493	17	(16)	20	22	25	31	32	12
<i>angustata</i> (GMELIN, 1791)	230	16	20	24	26	28	32	33	8
— <i>declivis</i> (SOWERBY, 1870)	32	20	(19)	23	25	27	31	32	8
<i>Erronea</i>									
<i>walkeri</i> (SOWERBY, 1832)	107	15	(14)	20	23	28	(38)	35	17
— <i>bregeriana</i> (CROSSE, 1868)	33	14	(13)	19	22	28	(40)	33	20
<i>pyriformis</i> (GRAY, 1824)	127	17	(16)	22	25	30	(40)	34	16
<i>pulchella</i> (SWAINSON, 1823)	50	29	29	35	38	42	(50)	48	9
— <i>novaebritanniae</i> SCHILDER & SCHILDER, 1937	4	23	(21)	23	24	25	(27)	25	4
— <i>pericalles</i> (MELVILL & STANDEN, 1904)	18	26	(22)	28	31	34	(40)	36	10
<i>hungerfordi</i> (SOWERBY, 1888)	28	22	24	30	33	36	42	43	9
<i>barclayi</i> (REEVE, 1837)	3	22	(18)	[22]	[24]	[26]	(30)	26	8
<i>xanthodon</i> (SOWERBY, 1832)	975	16	17	23	26	29	35	39	12
<i>vredenburgi</i> SCHILDER, 1927	1596	13	(12)	18	21	24	30	31	14
<i>pallida</i> (GRAY, 1828)	720	17	18	22	24	26	30	32	8
<i>subviridis</i> (REEVE, 1835)	184	21	(18)	26	30	35	(45)	44	15
— <i>dorsalis</i> SCHILDER & SCHILDER, 1938	111	18	18	26	30	34	42	44	13
<i>onyx</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758)	89	27	(22)	32	37	43	(55)	51	15
— <i>adusta</i> (LAMARCK, 1810)	159	30	(26)	36	41	47	(59)	56	13
<i>ovum</i> (GMELIN, 1791)	468	16	17	23	26	30	38	41	13
<i>errones</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758)	3206	13	(11)	19	23	28	38	42	20
<i>cylindrica</i> (BORN, 1778)	272	19	(18)	26	30	34	42	42	13
<i>caurica</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758)	1401	19	(17)	29	35	41	53	68	17
<i>felina</i> (GMELIN, 1791)	353	11	12	16	18	21	(27)	26	14
— <i>listeri</i> (GRAY, 1824)	619	10	(6)	12	15	18	24	26	20
<i>Notadusta</i>									
<i>punctata</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758)	536	7	(5)	9	11	14	20	23	23
<i>rabaulensis</i> SCHILDER, 1964	3	20	(15)	[19]	[21]	[23]	(27)	24	10
<i>katsuae</i> (KURODA, 1960)	5	19	(18)	[20]	[21]	[22]	(24)	22	5
<i>martini</i> (SCHEPMAN, 1907)	11	13	(12)	14	15	17	(21)	19	10
<i>superstes</i> (SCHILDER, 1930)	1	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—
<i>Palmadusta</i>									
<i>asellus</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758)	1586	9	9	13	15	17	21	31	13
<i>clandestina</i> (LINNAEUS, 1767)	1043	8	(5)	11	14	17	23	26	21
<i>artuffeli</i> (JOSSEAUZE, 1876)	134	11	(10)	14	16	18	22	23	13
<i>saulae</i> (GASKOIN, 1843)	39	17	(14)	20	23	27	(35)	30	15
<i>contaminata</i> (SOWERBY, 1832)	44	8	(5)	9	11	13	(17)	16	18
<i>lutea</i> (GMELIN, 1791)	69	9	9	15	18	20	(24)	23	14
— <i>humphreysi</i> (GRAY, 1825)	121	9	(6)	12	15	19	(27)	26	23
<i>ziczac</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758)	280	10	(7)	13	16	19	25	26	19
<i>diluculum</i> (REEVE, 1845)	201	11	(5)	17	23	28	(38)	36	28
<i>lentiginosa</i> (GRAY, 1825)	48	17	(11)	21	26	31	(41)	38	19